

for continuing to arrange for the performance of his duties, a P.-c. of No. 3 Company is ordered 12 hours' Cells' Duty.

NO. 2 PLATOON.

A parade in multi with rifles at Water Police Station at 5.45 p.m. punctually on Tuesday, April 18th.

SUMMER UNIFORM.

Summer Uniform may be ordered to be worn on Patrol Duty, etc., at any moment. Section Commanders and Equipment officers are warned to see that their men are equipped without delay.

TRANSFER.

Inspector T. Hynes is transferred to H.K.V.R.

F. C. JENKIN,
D.S.O.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

OFFICES in Prince's Building.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Liquidators,
RUTHER, BROCKELMANN & Co.
[672]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Members will be held on SATURDAY, the 29th April, 1916, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Offices of the JOCKEY CLUB, on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX, Chater Road.
By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 15th April, 1916. [569]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

IN Order to avoid possible mishap, the Course at Happy Valley is CLOSED for play during TO-DAY'S Gymkhana. This will also be the case on all future days when Gymkhana are held.
By Order of
THE COMMITTEE.
Hongkong, 15th April, 1916. [573]

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Undersecretary on WEDNESDAY, the 20th May, 1916, at Noon. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th April to the 3rd May, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents,
Hongkong, 14th April, 1916. [570]

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED, will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., No. 16, Pedder Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of May, 1916, at 12.15 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subject of the Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions, viz.:

- (1.) That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as in the "Printed" form for the purposes of "identification".
- (2.) That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered in the manner following:—
"That the following Article shall be substituted for Article 94, namely:—
"94.—The Members of the Company shall be paid out of the funds of the Company such remuneration as may be or have been determined at any time by any General Meeting of the Company until such remuneration is altered by any subsequent General Meeting of the Company. Such remuneration shall be payable in arrears to the members of the Company in such proportions, as the Committee or a majority thereof shall determine."

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the required majority they will be submitted for confirmation to a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened. Prints of the Memorandum as proposed to be altered have been circulated to the Shareholders and a Print thereof can be seen at the Registered Office of the Company.
Dated this 15th day of April, 1916.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
General Agents,
THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.
[571]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE HAVE This Day REMOVED our Offices to 2nd Floor, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, Chater Road (premises lately occupied by Messrs. Bradley & Co., Ltd.).
UNION TRADING Co.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1916. [536]

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on TUESDAY, the 25th day of April, 1916, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND above Kennedy Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lots	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Containing	Area	Upset Price
1	1/2 acre	15,000	124	2,714
2	1/2 acre	15,000	124	2,714
3	1/2 acre	15,000	124	2,714
4	1/2 acre	15,000	124	2,714
5	1/2 acre	15,000	124	2,714
6	1/2 acre	15,000	124	2,714
7	1/2 acre	15,000	124	2,714
8	1/2 acre	15,000	124	2,714
9	1/2 acre	15,000	124	2,714
10	1/2 acre	15,000	124	2,714

Hongkong, 14th April 1916. [564]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FIRST GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 15th April, 1916, commencing at 2.15 P.M.
The Charge of Admission will be \$1 for others than Members of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB or GYMKHANA CLUB.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price.
The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.
Hongkong, 15th April, 1916. [562]

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Club will be held in the Club House, Happy Valley, on MONDAY, the 17th April, 1916, at 5.30 P.M., for the following purposes:—
To receive the Report and Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.
To elect the Officers and Committee for 1916.
To transact any other business.
By order
T. W. HILL,
Acting Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 7th April, 1916. [525]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD., will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of April, 1916, at 12 o'clock Noon, to transact the ordinary business of the Company.
By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1916. [563]

5% RUSSIAN INTERNAL SHORT-TERMED LOAN OF 1916

SUBSCRIPTION to the above LOAN will be opened from 25th March till 5th May inclusively.
The Price of issue is 95%.
The Loan is entirely free of Income Tax and of other taxation.
The Loan is redeemable at par on 1st February 1926, Russian style, without option for the Russian Government to convert it at an earlier date.
Coupons are payable half-yearly on the 1st February and 1st August, Russian style. As interest on the above loan runs from 1st/14th February, the interest accrued on date of subscription must be taken into consideration and is to be added to the price of issue.
The Russo-Asiatic Bank in Hongkong is ready to accept applications for the above-named Loan.
Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian exchange.
Payment may also be made in Roubles.
Applications will be received to Retrograde free of telegraphic charges and commission.
4% only of the cost of the Bonds may be paid on application, the balance to be paid on receipt of the Bonds.
The Bank is also ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the scrips.
G. TISDALL,
Manager,
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.
Hongkong, 30th March, 1916. [490]

THE 6% INTERNAL LOAN OF THE 4TH YEAR OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC (1916).

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Second Payment of the 6% Internal Loan of the 4th Year of the Chinese Republic (1916) will fall due on the 13th of April of this year. The detailed regulations governing the payment of interest of the said Loan have been published in the Government Gazette. Pamphlets containing these regulations may be obtained on application to the establishments authorised for the payment of interest. The following is the summary of the regulations:

1. Payment of interest commences on 12th of April, 1916.
2. Organs in China authorised to pay interest:—
a.—All Magistrates' Yamen.
b.—The Head and Branch Offices of the Bank of China and of the Bank of Communications.
c.—The reliable agents of the above-mentioned two Banks.
3. Organs in foreign countries authorised to pay interest:—
a.—All Chinese Legations, Chinese Consulates, and all Offices of the Chinese Resident Commissioners.
b.—Branch Offices of the Bank of Communications in foreign towns where no such branches exist, foreign banks are authorised to pay interest.
c.—All Chinese Chambers of Commerce, Guilds and Public Organs organised by Chinese.
4. Method of claiming interest. When claiming interest, the bondholder must cut down the matured coupons and present them at any of the above-mentioned organs. The said organs after examining the coupons will then pay interest and keep the coupons so paid. But the holder of \$1,000 bonds or \$10,000 bonds must not cut down the coupons themselves, as the said bonds must be examined first by the organs concerned.

The matured coupons can be used as cash in payment of land tax. The interest of the coupons is expressed in term of "the dollar" and if it is required to be converted into taels or copper cash, then the rate of exchange for different districts will be fixed and posted in conspicuous places by the various Financial Bureaux concerned.

The cancelled coupons (No. 1) of each bond must be cut down at the time when the coupon No. 2 is presented for payment in cash on payment of land tax, and to be handed over for cancellation together with coupon No. 2. The Public are requested to read the detailed regulations governing the payment of interest, which are obtainable at any of the authorised organs above mentioned.
By Order,
THE BUREAU OF NATIONAL LOANS.
[518]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, No. 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 18th April, 1916, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1915, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 8th April to 16th April, 1916, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 7th April, 1916. [532]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTIETH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, No. 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 18th April, 1916, at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1915, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th April to 16th April, 1916, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 7th April, 1916. [532]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office of the Company, No. 4, Connaught Road, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of April, 1916, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing as an Extraordinary Resolution the following Resolution, that is to say:—
"That the name of the Company be changed to 'BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.'"
Should the above Resolution be passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.
Dated this 7th day of April, 1916.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 7th April, 1916. [534]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, on THURSDAY, 27th April, 1916, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 27th April, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. PEMBERTON,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1916. [545]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST.

TRANSFER RECEIPT No. 1917 issued to Mr. LAY LU CHUNG for Transfers of 700 Shares in this Company into his name, having been Misplaced, Lost, or Destroyed, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Receipt is produced at this Office within 30 days from the date hereof, the Certificates for the said Shares will be delivered to the said Mr. LAY LU CHUNG, and the Transfer Receipt will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.
For the HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 24th March, 1916. [554]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

Certificate No. 2939 for 20 Shares, \$100 paid up numbered 3391/3395 and 9470/9480
Certificate No. 2960 for 20 Shares, \$100 paid up numbered 6016/6025 and 9746/9755
Certificate No. 2961 for 20 Shares, \$100 paid up, numbered 6381/6390
Certificate No. 2962 for 20 Shares, \$100 paid up, numbered 6381/6400
Certificate No. 2963 for 20 Shares, \$100 paid up, numbered 6401/6420
standing in the Register in the name of GEO. RICHARDSON & COMPANY, LTD., having been declared LOST, Notice is hereby given that unless the said Certificates are produced to the Society on or before the 18th July, 1916, A NEW CERTIFICATE for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Society as null and void.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1916. [506]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 1066 for two Shares, \$100 paid up, numbered 6896/6897, standing in the Register in the name of MOK MUI FO, having been declared LOST, Notice is hereby given that unless the said Certificate is produced to the Society on or before the 18th July, 1916, A NEW CERTIFICATE for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Society as null and void.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 13th April, 1916. [554]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

E

OLD BROWN

BRANDY



THE PEG O' MY HEART.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG.

(TELEPHONE 616.)

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 15TH APRIL, 1916

THE UNITY OF THE EMPIRE.

THE one phenomenon connected with the war which has made the deepest impression on neutrals is the rallying of the Dominions and Dependencies to the side of the Mother Country. It is not surprising that, the wish being father to the thought, Germany should have concluded that the loosely drawn ties which link together the various countries forming the British Empire would sever at the first sign of trouble, but it is strange that other countries, which had nothing much to gain by the dissolution of the British Empire, should have entertained very similar views. The reason is probably to be found in the fact that the British conception of the relations between the mother country and her dependencies is peculiar to Great Britain. In no other country in the world is there to be found the same absence of restraint over the colonies in regard to internal affairs, and the same large and judicious allowance of self-government. We all know that the British Empire has been a natural growth and not a pre-organised scheme; that there were, indeed, some who regarded with favour the severance of the ties between the mother country and the colonies as soon as the latter should be able to support themselves. When the idea dawned on the growing consciousness of Great Britain that she had somehow or other succeeded in bringing into existence the greatest Empire the world has ever seen, and people were urged henceforth "to think imperially," there was a tendency to forget how the Empire had been created and kept together. An instance of this was seen in the case of South Africa. After the war the British Government, under the leadership of Sir HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN, taking its courage in both hands, granted a measure of self-government which placed the whole of South Africa, including the territory which had been the scene of the

struggle, on a plane with the other self-governing colonies. At the time many doubts were expressed as to the wisdom of this step. Yet it has proved so successful that only recently one of the leaders of the army opposed to the British fifteen years ago led a force drawn largely from his own compatriots to add another vast expanse of territory to the British Empire; and to-day another of the leaders is in command of troops who have nearly succeeded in wresting from Germany the last of her Colonial possessions. Germany counted largely on a revolt in South Africa, imagining that the memory of the past still rankled in the hearts of the Boers. If the South African war had been waged on German principles it would assuredly have left an indelible impression of hatred. Fortunately, it was conducted in a very different fashion, with the result that the wounds quickly healed, and all that Germany was able to accomplish was a revolt of a few of the wilder spirits that was quickly quelled by those with whom they stood shoulder to shoulder in the battles of the past. India was another country in which Germany counted upon a rising. The prospects of stirring up strife were, perhaps, more favourable in India than in South Africa, because, owing to the special circumstances obtaining, India has not yet been granted any large measure of self-government. British rule in India has often been criticised, but that its beneficent nature is appreciated by those best able to judge is shown by the fact that the native Indian princes were among the first to come forward and testify their loyalty to the Raj by generous offers of men and money. Those nations which regarded India as a hotbed of sedition rubbed their eyes in amazement. By what means had such a miracle been performed? Here was a nation under alien rule actually rallying to the side of the aliens; the descendants of its ancient rulers vying with one another to be the first in the field? It is true that a number of irreconcilables exist, and that plots have been laid and schemes meditated for overthrowing British rule, but they have received no support, and to-day India is united in assisting Great Britain against her foes. The reluctant admission of Germany that Great Britain knows how to govern the alien people who own her away is, perhaps, the greatest compliment ever paid to the British.

Notice is given that the half-yearly meeting of members of the Jockey Club will be held on Saturday, April 29th, at 12 noon.

The P. & O. Homeward Mail steamer Mongolia with the Hongkong Mail of the 10th March last, arrived at Marseilles on the 13th instant.

It is announced that the Malaka Pinda Rubber Estates have declared a second interim dividend of 8 per cent., payable on the 27th April.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—Benjamin & Potts, \$25; W. G. Worcester & Co., \$25.

The annual meeting of shareholders of the Canton Insurance Office, Ltd., will be held on Wednesday, May 3rd at 12 noon, at the Offices of the General Agents, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. The annual meeting will be followed immediately by an extraordinary general meeting.

Among the passengers who arrived in Hongkong by the s.s. *Nemur* yesterday was Signor A. Carpi, the distinguished impresario of the Italian Opera Co., which visited this Colony last season. We are glad to learn that his Company, strongly re-inforced, men with very great success in India.

Mr. R. H. Smith, general manager of Bandman Opera & Comedy Co., desires to express on behalf of Mr. Bandman and the Bandman Opera Company, the deep appreciation they feel of the generous patronage which has been accorded them this season. It will serve, he says, as a stimulant to further efforts on their part to please the public of Hongkong.

At Union Church on Wednesday next, at 9 p.m., J. H. Maunders' sacred Cantata "Olive to Calvary" will be rendered. The soloists are:—Soprano, Miss Wilks; tenor, Messrs. Goodall, Handyside and Edgecombe; baritone, Messrs. Gray and Marled. The chorus is composed of the Choir of Union Church with the kind assistance of the Wesleyan Church Choir and other friends. A collection will be taken in aid of the New Organ Fund.

The P. & O. Homeward Intermediate steamer Mongolia, which left Hongkong on 15th February last, arrived in London on the 13th instant.

It is announced that, in order to avoid the risk of mishap, the golf course at Happy Valley will be closed this afternoon and on all future days when Gymkhana are being held.

We are informed that Mr. G. T. Edkins (Messrs. Butterfield & Swire) has been elected Chairman of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce for the ensuing year, and Mr. S. H. Dodwell (Dodwell & Co., Ltd.) Vice-Chairman.

Those who go to witness the Easter Monday shoot (other than Competitors and Range Officials, for whom arrangements have already been made) will be able to obtain tiffin on the Range at the price of \$1, provided they advise Lieut. Thornhill, The Soldier's Club (Tel. 1738), in advance.

The Bishop of Victoria will hold a confirmation at 11 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday) at Holy Trinity Church, Old Kowloon City, in the evening at St. Andrew's, Kowloon, and on Wednesday next at 7 p.m. at Stephen's Chinese Church. He is announced to give a series of addresses in the Cathedral on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next week, being Holy Week, at 5.30 p.m. His subject will be "Friends of the Christ in His Passion".

MOTORISTS' OFFENCES. EUROPEANS SUMMONED BY SPECIAL POLICE.

Members of the Special Police Reserve brought several summonses against motorists at the Magistracy yesterday for contraventions of the Regulations.

A summons against a Chinese driver for failing to have a lamp illuminating his number resulted in defendant being fined \$10.

There were three summonses against Mr. J. McCubbin, of the Gas Company, but at the request of Inspector Garrod, who said he had seen Mr. Jenkin in reference to them, they were withdrawn with the exception of a charge of failing to have the number illuminated.

Mr. McCubbin admitted that the light went out, but said that it was shining brightly when he left the works. The only reason he could give as to how it gave out was that his car travelled across a newly-filled trench and bumped heavily. He stopped about three minutes after passing this trench, and the light was then warm.

A fine of \$10 was imposed. There were originally no fewer than six summonses against Mr. H. S. Konor, of 41, Robinson Road, and of these four were ultimately withdrawn. The charge first proceeded with was that of riding his motor-cycle on the wrong side of the highway in Lower Albert Road.

Trooper John Arnold told the Magistrate that he and another trooper, a Chinese, were patrolling Lower Albert Road on their ponies when they heard the sound of an approaching motor, and then saw defendant riding towards them on the right hand side of the road near the Government Offices. Defendant continued on his right hand side to the corner, passing them on the wrong side. He held up his hand to stop defendant, but he took no notice, and witness then shouted. He stopped near the corner.

Defendant said he had spoken to several motorists and all said that they had to get on the right hand side of the road to negotiate the fork and turn up into the road leading past Government House. He was not riding on the right hand side of the road near the Government Offices, but nearly in the centre, turning outwards toward the right to turn the corner.

His worship—Does that mean that you turned to the right hand side a little earlier than you need necessarily have done?

Defendant—No, all motors take the same course as I did.

Inspector Garrod—We do not expect them to round that corner without going to the right, but we expect them to be on their proper side by the Government Offices, and to hug the left hand side of the road until nearly at the corner.

Another trooper, who was with Trooper Arnold, gave evidence.

His worship said the facts did not seem to be very definite, and dismissed the summons.

The second summons, that he failed to sound his hooter, was then proceeded with. Defendant said he sounded his hooter near the Government Offices, but not at the corner. He did not see the ponies, or he would have given warning. His worship said he should have sounded his hooter before reaching the corner, and fined him \$5.

THE WAR.

FIGHTING ON BRITISH FRONT.

AMAZING SITUATION IN AMERICA.

PROGRESS OF VERDUN BATTLE.

ABORTIVE GERMAN ATTACKS ON RUSSIANS.

GENERAL COMPULSION QUESTION.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH LOSSES AT VERDUN.

GERMAN MENDACITY EXPOSED.

PARIS, April 13th.
The Germans claim to have taken a total of 35,876 unwounded prisoners at Verdun between February 21st and April 10th. This exceeds the total of the French dead and wounded, or (3 and) prisoners. The latter does not exceed 17,000.

GERMAN ATTACK PREVENTED.

PARIS, April 13th.
4.00 p.m.
Last night was calm at Verdun. To-day's communiqué says that a German attack was prepared at dusk yesterday against Hill 304, but the enemy was unable to leave his trenches.

Our curtain-fire and an enfilading fire from neighbouring batteries on the German columns assembled at Malancourt Wood appears to have rendered the operation abortive.

ENEMY INFANTRY RESTING.

PARIS, April 13th.
1.20 a.m.
The evening communiqué says:—West of the Meuse there was a continuous bombardment of Hill 304 and of the Mort Homme—Caminieres front. There was moderate artillery activity east of the Meuse and in Woivre. There was no infantry action. The day was quiet along the rest of the front.

GERMANS ATTACK BRITISH LINES.

"TEAR" SHELLS AGAIN USED.

LONDON, April 14th.
A British communiqué says:—The enemy on Tuesday night raided our trenches near La Boisselle after a heavy bombardment, largely with "tear" shells, but he was driven out. We lost a few prisoners. The enemy on Wednesday night thrice attacked and reached our trenches north-west of Carnoy, but he was driven back. The enemy left a number of dead in our trenches. A few of our men are missing. There was some shelling to-day about Bouchery, Carency, Hohenzollern Redoubt, and St. Eloi. We retaliated.

The enemy to-day exploded a small mine in the Hohenzollern Redoubt, but caused no damage. There was trench mortar activity in this sector and at Arras to-day.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ABORTIVE GERMAN ATTACKS.

PETROGRAD, April 14th.
A communiqué says:—After artillery preparation the Germans attempted to approach the Ikskul Bridgehead, but were repulsed.

The Germans west of Lake Narotch, supported by artillery, attacked from the village of Mokrista with small detachments, followed by strong columns. Our artillery dispersed the attacks, and the Germans retired to their own trenches.

The Turks in Asia Minor fruitlessly attempted to regain their lost ground, using poisonous liquids.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MORE SHIPS LOST.

LONDON, April 13th.
The Dutch steamer *Colombia* has been mined in the Channel, and has arrived at Gravesend.

The Russian sailing ship *Imperator* has been sunk. Nine men were saved; some of them are injured.

The Swedish steamer *Murjek* has been sunk.

The British steamers *Robert Adamson* and *Angus* have been sunk. The crew of the former have been landed.

A later message says that the steamers *Orlock Head* (British) and *Dorthea* (Danish), and the barque *Inverlyon* (British) have been sunk. The crew of the *Dorthea* and twelve of the crew of the *Inverlyon* have been picked up.

It appears that the *Colombia* is a Danish, not a Dutch boat. The *Imperator* has been towed into Valencia.

TORPEDOING OF "TUBANTIA."

EMBARRASSING INVITATION TO GERMANY.

THE HAGUE, April 14th.

The Naval Department announces that another of the *Tubantia*'s boats had been picked up, and was found to contain pieces of the mechanism of a torpedo, one of which is stamped with a number.

The German Government has been asked to assist in establishing the identity of the torpedo.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RECRUITING CRISIS IN BRITAIN.

NO GENERAL COMPULSION.

LONDON, April 13th.
Members of the House of Commons last night were more optimistic regarding the Recruiting Crisis.

Although Sir Edward Carson has tabled his motion in favour of the compulsion of all men of military age there is a consensus of opinion that the Cabinet will not decide on general compulsion believing that the House of Commons will not pass Sir Edward Carson's motion if it is pressed to a division.

It is expected that the Government will introduce a Bill extending the Military Service Act to all youths attaining the age of 18 years. This, and the embodiment of the attested married men, will suffice to meet military requirements for many months.

PREMIER'S STATEMENTS.

Mr. Asquith intimated in the House of Commons that he would make his recruiting statement on Tuesday. The discussion would take place then or on Wednesday. The Premier also promised to make a statement on Air questions next week, including the resignations of Lord Derby and Lord Montagu of Beaulieu.

BUDGET TAXES MODIFIED.

LONDON, April 13th.
The House of Commons has agreed to amendments of the Finance Bill, relieving from the new tax matches which were made before April 5th, and halving the tax on large boxes of matches.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

UNIONISTS AND THE COALITION.

MR. BONAR LAW'S AUDIENCE WITH THE KING.

LONDON, April 13th.

Politicians are speculating whether the audience which Mr. Bonar Law had with the King yesterday morning related to his position towards the Unionist War Committee, which is awkward, as many Unionists are stated to be against the Government.

The cardinal fact of the situation at present is that the Unionist leaders are most desirous to keep the Coalition in being.

AMAZING SITUATION IN AMERICA.

LONDON, April 13th.

The amazing situation which has arisen in the United States with regard to the relations between the United States and Germany is being emphasised.

Washington correspondents point out that while President Wilson and the Cabinet are most resentful regarding Germany's conduct they hesitate to break off relations because they know the country is opposed to war. Certain States in the East would support the Cabinet in such a step but the attitude of the West is unknown and a dangerous quantity.

The Westerners appear to have forgotten the European War. Their papers devote pages to the Mexican War and only an inch or so to the Verdun fighting.

"THE INTERESTS OF HUMANITY."

WASHINGTON, April 14th.

President Wilson, addressing a banquet of Democrats from all parts of the country, prayed that the United States might not be drawn into a quarrel not of its own choosing, but he asked if the people were ready to go in where the interests of America were coincident with the interests of humanity, and would have the courage to withdraw where the interests of humanity were concerned? (Cheers, and shouts of "Yes.")

President Wilson, during his address, had been referring to the European War and the Mexican question, without intimating any plans in regard to either.

GERMAN PLOTS IN AMERICA.

BOMB FACTORY ON INTERNED SHIP.

NEW YORK, April 13th.

Four Germans have been arrested and charged with conspiring to blow up munition ships.

The names of the men are Becker, Bode, Wolfert, and Kliest. The three first-named are employees of German steamship lines. Bode admitted that he was the agent of Von Papen, and Becker admitted that a bomb factory had been established on an interned German ship. More arrests are expected.

The police say that the funds are supplied by a wealthy man whose identity has not been disclosed.

THE MEXICAN TROUBLE.

AMERICAN TROOPS ASKED TO WITHDRAW.

WASHINGTON, April 14th.

The Mexican Government has asked that the American troops be withdrawn from Mexican territory, and that the pursuit of General Villa be left to the Mexican Constitutional Army, as the Americans have fulfilled their object in dispersing the bandits.

TENSION IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, April 14th.

President Wilson has cancelled his engagements in consequence of the tension due to Germany's latest reply on the submarine question, coupled with Mexico's demand for the withdrawal of the American troops now pursuing Villa.

It is officially stated that American troops will not be withdrawn from Mexico at present. The pursuit of Villa and his adherents will be vigorously maintained while the question is being discussed with General Carranza.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMERICAN TROOPS ATTACKED BY A MOB.

WASHINGTON, April 14th.

It is reported that a mob attacked American troops passing through Parral, in Chihuahua. A fight ensued, and there were many casualties.

General Carranza telegraphs that his troops assisted the Americans to restore order. He appeals to the United States to recognize the dangers of arousing the natives.

SEIZED IN MAILS.

ENEMY SECURITIES WORTH £2,000,000.

LONDON, April 13th.

Sir Edward Grey has stated in the House of Commons that the face value of enemy securities seized in mails in transit from Holland to America was approximately £2,000,000. They would be dealt with by the Prize Court in the same way as other German exports. Various neutrals had protested and discussion with them is proceeding.

FLOODS IN MESOPOTAMIA INCREASING.

LONDON, April 13th.

General Lake reports that the weather is very bad. There was a hurricane yesterday and torrents of rain. The floods on both sides of the Tigris are increasing.

MONEY AND SECURITIES DECLARED CONTRABAND.

LONDON, April 13th.

Gold, Silver, Paper-money and Securities have been included in the latest list of absolute contraband.

STEEL HELMETS FOR BRITISH TROOPS.

LONDON, April 13th.

In the House of Commons Mr. H. J. Tennant assured the House that the active resumption of hostilities would not find the British troops unprovided with steel helmets.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AFTER WAR.

RECONSTRUCTION OF POLICY.

LONDON, April 13th.

Mr. Asquith stated in the House of Commons that sub-committees of the Cabinet are dealing with questions regarding the reconstruction of our commercial and industrial policy likely to arise after the war. The Government are communicating with the Dominions on the most important aspects of the problem.

BRITISH PURCHASES OF JAVA SUGAR.

LONDON, April 14th.

The *Times* says that 27,000,000 in yearly Treasury Bills have been taken for Dutch account in payment of the British purchases of Java sugar and other debts.

AUSTRALIA'S OVERSEAS CONTINGENT.

MELBOURNE, April 14th.

It is officially announced that 139,000 troops have embarked in Australia.

BOOT Famine THREATENED. CAUSED BY HUGE RUSSIAN ARMY ORDER.

LONDON, April 14th.

A boot famine in regard to British civilians is threatened owing to a record Russian Army order of 9,000,000 pairs, employing all the manufacturers in Britain for months.

WAR SERVICES OF AGA KHAN.

LONDON, April 13th.

Reviewing the Aga Khan's services in the war, the *Times* says he has earned the gratitude of the whole Empire for his enthusiastic and practical support of the Allies.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, April 13th.

The death is announced of Richard Harding Davis, the American novelist and playwright. The deaths are also announced of Lord Charrington and Major-General Jones-Vaughan.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CHINESE LOAN IN AMERICA.

PEKING, April 13th.

A loan of 20,000,000 gold has been concluded with the Boston bankers Lee, Higginson & Co., on terms the most favourable ever undertaken by China. The bonds will be issued at 93, and will be quoted to the public at 97.

CHINESE RAILWAY BONDS.

PEKING, April 13th.

Chinese Railway Bonds have improved and are selling at 84.

TSAI AO COMMUNICATES WITH CAPITAL.

PEKING, April 13th.

General T'ai Ao, the rebel leader, has received permission to telegraph from Luchow to Peking.

The Government point out that Suifu, Luchow, and Nanchi are still in the possession of the Loyalists.

THE SOLVING OF CHINA'S PROBLEMS.

PEKING, April 13th.

Foreign belief here is that irrespective of the defection of certain provinces the Chinese can solve their problems if left alone.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ANOTHER INDEPENDENT PROVINCE.

SHANGHAI, April 14th.

The Governor has officially declared the independence of the Province of Kiangsi. Except the Provinces of Hunan and Fukien, the whole of South China is now against Yuan Shih-kei.

SHIP'S OFFICER SENT TO PRISON.

At the Marine Court yesterday, before Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., Frank Linden Holchin, supernumerary second officer of the *Hanquang*, was charged with absenting himself from the ship without leave on the 9th and 10th inst.

The Master (Captain Spencer Wile) said that on Sunday, when the ship was moored to the Government buoy at Kowloon, he gave the defendant part of his pay. Shortly after he went ashore, and did not return to his duties until Tuesday morning. The defendant was taken before the Harbour Attendance at Singapore on March 3rd this year for the same offence and was cautioned. He had been on the *Hanquang* about four months.

His worship sent defendant to prison for a fortnight, without option, and severely reprimanded him for his conduct.

OPIUM SMUGGLERS' SCAPEGOATS.

At the Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, three Chinese were charged with being unlawfully in possession of 217 taels of opium.

Early on April 5th, Police-Sergeant Bond was watching a number of sampans, when he saw one leave the *Ceylon Maru*. He was about to board it when he saw two bags thrown overboard. The Sergeant got on board, and in a bag, between the feet of the first defendant, he found 27 tins of opium and round his waist 15 more. A large stone was tied to the bag, evidently for the purpose of sinking the stuff, and later dredging it up. The other two men had opium concealed round their waists.

Mr. Agassiz, who defended, pleaded guilty, but said the men were probably only tools of somebody else.

His worship—I think they are all tools. Mr. Agassiz—They are not the real offenders, but only the scapegoats.

Inspector Gordon said it was presumed that the drug came from Indo-China. His worship fined the first \$9,000, the second \$4,000 and the third \$5,000.

"I bring from £40,000 to £80,000 a year into this country," said an exporter of "everything" in applying for the one fit man left in his office. "The only other chap left with me is an old wooden-legged war. My son's fighting, my daughter's coming into the office as my clerk, and if this one man goes it'll be the last straw, gentlemen! I'm an old man and can't keep going as I used to when I was five and twenty."

"We'll allow you three months' postponement," said the Chairman.

"What's the good of that? I asked for total exemption," cried the old gentleman, banging the table with his umbrella.

"We are granting no total exemptions except in very special cases, and yours is not one of those."

"Then it's all U.P. with me," declared the applicant, sadly. "If you only saw this chap I want to keep I'm sure you'd let him go! He's a poor, nervous, miserable, weak beggar!" and, if you'll let him stay, damn it! I'll go myself in his place! I should stick a long sight more Germans than he would any day. I'll give you my word."

But the tribunal was obdurate.

"THE LAST POST."

[BY E. HARRIS DEANE.]

One of the few places where the communal system really exists, is, appropriately enough, in France: that part of France officially known as "somewhere."

As far as the receiving of parcels is concerned there are no lonely soldiers in the British Army. It would be quite sufficient to address parcels, "Anybody, Any Regiment, B.E.F., France," and leave it to the field postal authorities to share them out fairly.

The receipt of a parcel, when the post comes in, is the signal for a chorus of "Matey," and so many jack knives flash out to cut the string, and so many tin-openers are poised in readiness, that the luckiest soldier is fortunate if he gets off with a flesh wound.

One night Mac and I were on picket and guard respectively, and as we marched back from inspection Mac was greeted with a hungry howl of "Matey."

It was only a small parcel, but it was the only one in that day, so the whole of the "D" sub gathered round expectantly, while ravenous members of other subs hung about in the rear, on the offchance of a stray crumb.

"Good egg," said Mac, taking the parcel, "it's the one I was expecting." And, to the consternation of everybody, he put it in his pocket.

There was a famished groan. Mac, the most generous of men, to keep a parcel to himself!

"What is it, Mac?" inquired young "Ils," seeking a reason for this closeness, "socks?"

"His best girl's made him a cholera-belt out of her flannel petticoat," declared Scotty, "and he's afraid to show it!"

"No delings!" queried Bill, the boy bombardier, who was in charge of the guard. "Carry on, Deansie, you and Mac take first turn."

The first turn is the one most sought after. Everybody is sitting about in the horse lines, smoking, playing banker, or cock-fighting, which makes cheerful company; and the horses, busy at their haynets, give no trouble.

And then one's second turn from twelve till two leaves one four undisturbed hours for slumber before reveille.

Mac and I turned in at about nine o'clock leaving a banker school gambling madly for soug and "owings" by the light of a candle, shielded from observation by an empty cask. The arguing and the quarrelling continued for hours afterwards, but it is easier to rob a hungry lion of a bone than to snatch his rightful rest from an old soldier. (I use the term "old soldier" in its new sense; we were veterans of six months' service.)

I was awakened about ten minutes past twelve by the angry sentry I was due to relieve kicking me in the ribs.

"Who's the relief?" he demanded, indignantly. "It's one o'clock. To listen to you snoring, anybody 'nd think you was a rucky officer!"

I got up yawning, and took the rifle he shoved at me.

"All for one and tuppence a day," I sighed. "What's it like, Mac?"

"It's a beggar," returned Mac cheerfully, turning up the collar of his coat. "Ready, boy?"

"Shut that B door," growled somebody. The barn which we used as a guard-room, I ought to mention, had two doors. The one that was shut was presumably "A" door.

It was as Mac had said, a beggar of a night.

The rain came down in a steady down-pour that soaked through us; it ran up the cuffs of our coats, and sloshed ankle high round our boots.

"There's one thing," said Mac, who had a cheerful soul that nothing could dampen, "the horses won't be any trouble."

That is the only consolation of a rainy night in the horse lines; the poor brutes cower together, too dispirited to be restless.

We walked once through the lines together, hasting in footmen, and casual lanterns as we passed, and then we spinned our way to the cook-house.

If we had been found away from our posts we should both have been court-martialled, and possibly shot; but death seemed sweet on a night like that.

In the cook-house, a mud and rubble erection about five feet square, we set about lighting a fire. The heap of firewood piled outside being sudden, we emptied the bully-buff tins out of a box, and broke that up.

In a little while we had a fire going, and hacking off a couple of slices of meat from a joint, we set them in a dextery lid over the fire.

The fire smoked horribly, and we sat shivering, the toes punning down our faces, turning the scorching meat with our fingers.

They had had no bread for days, and as we could find no biscuits we made our supper off the meat alone. It was burnt, and the inside was raw, but it was the nearest approach we had had to a steak since we had left England, and we ate it with relish.

"Harris," said Mac, when we had wiped our fingers on our puttees, "hated to be mean; but there wasn't enough of it to go round. I got this out to-day."

Dividing his hand in his pocket, he produced a pocket-flash. He held it close to the fire for my inspection.

"Whisky," I said, smacking my lips.

"No, Ben," his voice trembled at the word, "Benedictine."

Heaven's how we gloated over that poor little quarter of Benedictine. We hesitated to even wet our lips with it for fear of robbing each other of his share.

As we sipped the liquor we heard the cab-whistles blowing in London. White table-cloths and waiters passed as in a mirage before our eyes.

Our very Woodstock gave forth the fragrance of a Rock perfume.

Something, it may have been memory, gripped us by our hearts, and squeezed them until the tears came into our eyes.

"Harris," said Mac, with the smoke in his throat, "what a dinner we'll have when we get back."

Less than a week later God took one of the best fellows in the world, and left me mangled, but alive.

Somewhat, now, I feel that I cannot drink Benedictine—save on one day in the year. I suppose, what it is, as we get older, things begin to disagree with us.—*Daily Chronicle*.

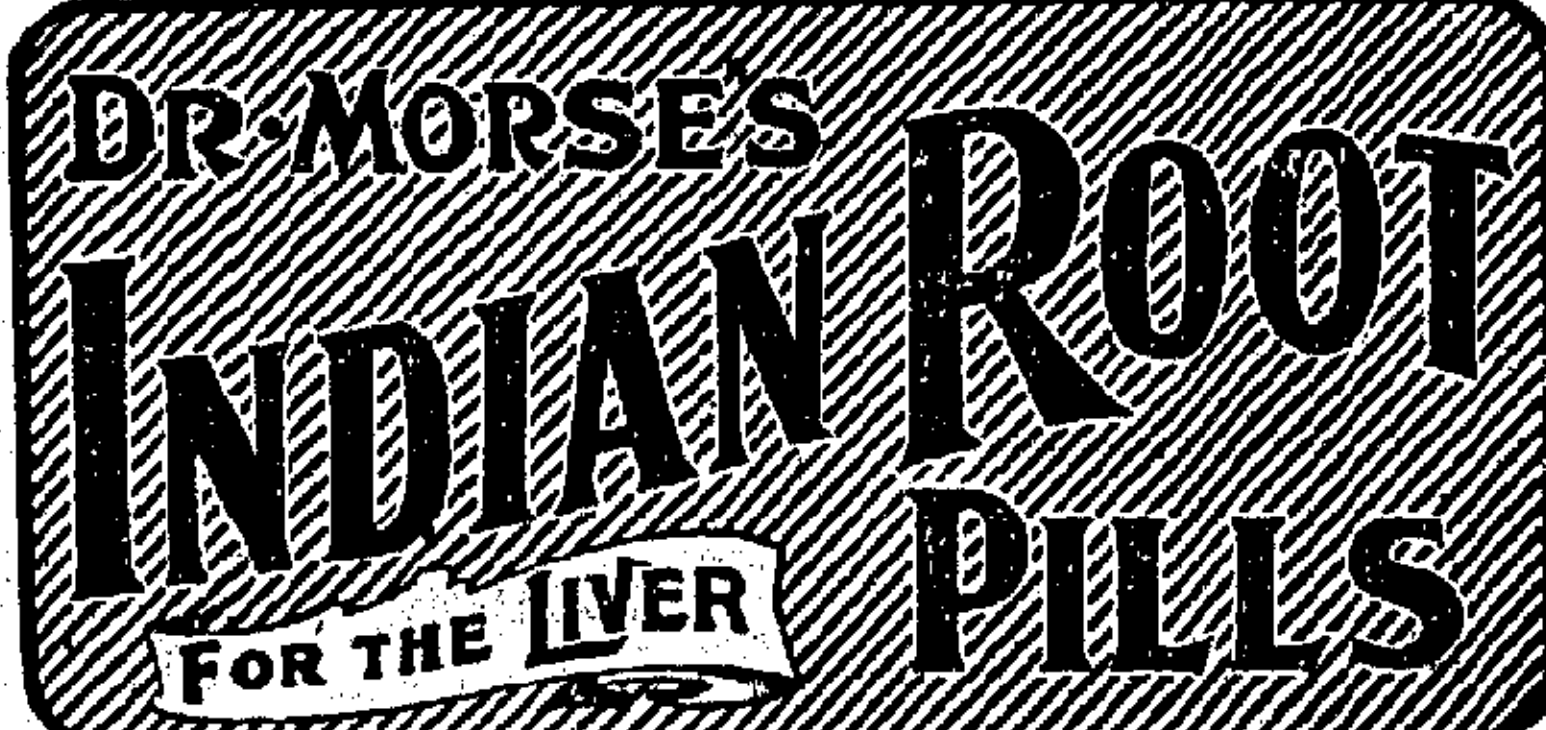
FOUL BREATH.

WOMEN'S GREATEST MISFORTUNE.

The old saying that "distance lends enchantment" was never more aptly to the point than when applied to those people whose breath is laden with evil-smelling odours. Many persons appear most attractive at a distance, but produce a feeling of pity and disgust when close to because of the condition of their breath. For instance, it makes little difference how beautiful a woman may be, or how charming her manner if her breath is foul, her charm is gone and she is at a disadvantage when ever she comes in contact with other people. Foul breath in women arouses in man a feeling of repugnance and a desire to get out of the company of such a woman as quickly as possible, and even women will avoid her. It is therefore important for every woman who values her personal attraction to take such care of herself that this unpleasant and unnecessary complaint is avoided or corrected. Men, women and children who are troubled with this complaint will drive their friends away more rapidly than any other affliction. People do not realize their breaths are bad because they are like those who are constantly employed among paints and varnishes—they get used to what is to others a most offensive smell. In nearly all cases this condition is due to Constipation and a disordered Stomach, and a coated Tongue, slight Headache, and feverishness are the sure signs that the digestive organs are retaining quantities of impurities from which the system should be free, thereby causing the breath to become charged with the foul odour. In Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills there will be found a searching, cleansing remedy which will drive the masses of decaying corruption—that poison the Blood and contaminate the breath—from the system through the regular channels. They get at the cause as no other remedy does. They get at the foundation of the complaint. They give you clean bowels, a healthy stomach, a lively liver, and blood that is rich and red. They are safe, sure and reliable remedy, and will prevent many of the complaints so common if taken once or twice a week to keep the system in a healthy condition. They are purely vegetable, and their action is not accompanied by any nauseous or gripping sensation, but is mild and gentle.

For all complaints arising from imperfect Digestion and Impure Blood these Pills are unexcelled. They are a Perfect Blood Purifier a positive and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Pimples, Boils and Blotches and for Female Ailments.

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Oils of Rose, for which Rowland's
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removes all Roughness, Redness, Tan,
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And Hair Fall Out**



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and all other diseases of the Urinary
System. It is a powerful and reliable
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Inflammations of the Urinary Organs,
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of Gleet, Strain, and all other diseases
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and reliable remedy, and is sold in all
parts of the world.

**SAVARESSE'S
SANTAL
CAPSULES**
Most Certain Cure.
Physicians recommend them.
Of all Chemists.

THE NEW BROTHERLY KINDNESS.

[BY AN ENGLISHMAN.]

The speeches delivered in the House the other day by Messrs. Trevelyan and Ponsby suggest a curious problem of psychology. These gentlemen do not possess any practical importance. If we took a sincere interest in mandates and constitutions and all the absurd apparatus of democracy, which are happily out of fashion, we might still dismiss the utterances of the two sentimentalists as wholly futile. They represent nothing and achieve nothing but themselves. Their careers of inactivity will be brought to an end if ever another election be held. Meanwhile, though they can hardly be unconscious of their impending doom, they persist in a folly which unfortunately has made itself conspicuous whenever England has been at war.

Messrs. Trevelyan and Ponsby want peace. They are not singular. But they want peace without the trouble of fighting for it. Peace at any price seems desirable in their eyes. Let us suggest terms and consider proposals, they cry. So easily are they thrown aside that it is still possible to discuss the situation with the German Chancellor as with a man of honour. While one of them deprecated the smallest suspicion of a desire to crush Germany, the other murmured the usual commonplace about the community of nations. All the lessons which history and experience have to teach are thrown away upon them. They are complete strangers to the common processes of reason. It has been their own fault if they have not noted the conduct and policy of Germany as they have been displayed during the last eighteen months. Yet they refuse to understand the plain truth that a patched peace would mean a swift renewal of war. And though they both aim at the same point of a comfortable surrender, they are not agreed upon its result. Mr. Trevelyan, for the sake of argument, believes that when peace comes no nation will be able to build up armaments again on bankruptcy. Mr. Ponsby, with a like motive, is sure that if we persist in attaining a military triumph we are but laying the foundations of another conflict. What a pity they did not compare notes before speaking!

But the interesting point in these and other foolish attempts at generalization is this: The peace-mongers begin with a firm belief that all wars are the invention of the Evil One. Finding no support for their fallacies in their own country, they proceed to the unwarranted conclusion that England is in the wrong, and by a natural transition of thought they proceed to a half-concocted sympathy with England's enemies. They show, in spite of themselves, an undue tenderness for the Germans. They are nimble in excuse for the atrocities committed. We have seen the edifying spectacle of a university don refusing to believe that the Germans were guilty of atrocities in Belgium, though proof might satisfy a man of scientific habits of thought we brought to his eyes. We have heard a well-known professor insist that when we have conquered our foes, an event we are surprised he faced without flinching, we should make no peace that was not acceptable to them. That is to say, we are wondrously to cast away from ourselves the right to punish. We are to forgive the worst outrages that have been committed upon our women and children; we are to smile indulgently upon the wreckage of international law. And we are to do all this in the deluded hope that brotherly love shall continue. What would it signify if we asked them to endow with a pound a week and loving kindness the burglar who had emptied their houses?

From whence comes this dangerous aberration of mind? From vanity and vanity alone. At the outbreak of a war these patient men, who pretend that they like nothing so well as to forgive an affront, who are determined to detect no offence save in those of their own race, find themselves in a hopeless minority. Nobody listens to them; nobody approves their lack of patriotism or believes that they really love their enemies with a constant heart. And so they are compelled to force the issue. Without authority they cannot live at their ease. They must see their names in the Press, and since if they were on their country's side they would pass unnoticed, what resources have they but to cry peace when there is no peace and to speak respectfully of that hapless destroyer of scraps of paper, Herr von Bethmann Hollweg?

As I have said, these wiseracres have always been busy when England was at war. Our great conflict with France in the eighteenth century encouraged them exceedingly. They came forth then like wasps in sunshine. England was fighting for her life. Surely that was the moment to demand annual Parliaments, manhood suffrage, and all the other trumpery dear to the heart of the sentimentalists. They made plans of sedition throughout the kingdom. They sketched little directories of their own and imagined themselves as so many Dantons and St. Justs on a smaller scale. They were glib, intellectual in the very worst sense, as Messrs. Trevelyan and Ponsby are intellectual, and they would if they could have brought Great Britain to ruin. It was in Edinburgh that they showed their greatest activity, and it was in Edinburgh that they pronounced the wisest comment upon their perilous benevolence to their country's foe. "Ye're a verri clever chie," said Braxfield when he sentenced a culprit, "but ye wad be nane the waur o' a hanging."

It is vanity, then, which inspires our peace-mongers to loquacity. There are other English enemies of England who are inspired by a worse motive. The miscreant who, like Judas, betrays his master for so many pieces of silver is not common in the world's experience. We must all regret that this war has revealed not a few traitors, who wish nothing better than to sell their country for a full pocket. When Herr Dornburg announced that he was ready to pay for treachery, several debased Englishmen, with shame be it said, borrowed money enough to pay their fare to New York that they might share in the golden harvest. They have earned their money well. With an infamy rare in the world's annals they have written the insults in a barbarous English that their German masters demanded. And our single consolation is that after the war they will be driven to a well-deserved penury. Gratitude is not extended to the traitor.

ENEMY PRIEST'S NOBLE ACT SAVING BRITISH WOUNDED FROM DEATH.

A soldier tells of how a German priest, under a fusillade of fire from the British, rushed to the assistance of some of our wounded and ministered to them in their dying moments. It happened in a recent engagement in which at a certain point the enemy made a determined thrust to find a weak spot in our lines.

"We had not altogether expected this move on the part of the Germans," said the soldier, "though at there were rumours that they were on the alert. One evening we were all merry and bright as usual, but not of duty—we were in Trenchtown. Suddenly a bomb was flung amongst us, but in the nick of time we snatched it and returned the compliment to the thrower."

"We continued our concert because it is nothing new for German bombing parties to bust up an entertainment in our trenches. In a few minutes, however, there was a further attack, and a fairly large party of Germans surprised us. Things were a bit lively for a little while, and although we lost some men we managed to retain our ground. Then the word came that we were to go for the enemy's first line, and we did. Our artillery started the music, and we made our effort."

"Our lads almost lost their reason for the time being, and heedless of shells and bullets mounted the first German parapet. We killed many of them, but it is fair to say they didn't give in. They quickly had reinforcements, and we were compelled against heavy odds to yield the trench to the enemy. Angry fighting continued, and our game now was to lure as many of the Germans towards our lines as possible so that we could mow them down with our guns. On they came, many hundreds of them, and as quickly they fell."

"Our fellows got it, too, and one little party was absolutely at the mercy of the enemy. Two of our young officers and five men were severely wounded, and their position was hopeless, for it was impossible to rescue them. Despite our tremendous fire the Germans, with fixed bayonets, tried to reach the party, and their intention was obvious. They got within a few yards of the wounded, and one of their number sprang in front of them and flashed a crucifix by the side of our men and blessed them. The other Germans immediately withdrew."

"Then we managed to reach the wounded, and our officer thanked the priest for the brave way in which he had behaved in the face of his own men. 'Take me,' said the priest, 'I am your prisoner.' The officer said he would not do that, but he would see that he returned to the German lines unharmed. The promise was kept, and before they parted the priest, falling on his knees, thanked our officer warmly, adding, 'God bless you, and good luck!'"

OVAMBOLAND.

COUNTRY THE GERMANS COULD NOT COLONISE.

In the north of the former German colony of South-West Africa there is a race of 150,000 people, known as the Ovambos, whom the Germans had been unable to conquer. Major S. M. Pritchard, the officer-in-charge of Native Affairs in the new British Protectorate, paid a visit to Ovamboland in August last, and the result of his mission is published in a Blue-book.

"Major Pritchard," says the *Cape Times* commenting on the publication, "was advised to take a strong escort, as both the Ovambos and the Bushmen might be expected to be hostile. This advice he ignored, and he had no reason to regret his decision. He refers particularly to the nervous apprehension which many German experience when faced with the necessity of moving among the natives unsupported by force, and he adds: 'I do not think it is too much to say that to these very deficiencies of temperament, prompted as I believe they are, by the consciousness of the brutalities in their treatment of natives, of which so many of them have been guilty, and giving rise, as they so frequently do, to acts of frightfulness, culminating in serious assaults on, and even in the murder of, natives, much of the trouble between Germans and natives in this country can fairly be attributed.'"

"The Germans may have good reason to avoid going among the native tribes without strong armed escorts; but Major Pritchard found that he needed no escort at all. The fame of the Pax Britannica had penetrated even to that closed land, and his representative was welcomed equally by the Christian Chief Martin and the savage Chief Mandume. The former showed a keen appreciation of the economic advantage of sending the young men of his tribe to work for the white man; and the latter, accepted without protest a blunt intimation that he would no longer be allowed to murder his tribesmen at his own pleasure. The Chief Martin stated frankly that he and his people had no love for the Germans, and had always wished that the English would come into the country."

"At Major Pritchard's first visit to this chief he received courtesies which, he was assured, no German officer had ever enjoyed. Major Pritchard appears to have laid the foundations well and truly for the establishment, under the British flag, of a more enlightened policy in regard to native affairs than Ovamboland would ever have been likely to know under the Germans."

Even the paymaster of treachery despises his base instruments when he has no longer need of them. But what words can be found to suit the vilest of them all, the cretinous, encephalic House of Chamberlain? This miserable degenerate has lived so long on foreign gold that he must long since have lost all sense of shame. A pensioner of Bayreuth, he does not care a fig, and it is plain that, recently, he has been urged to a fresh exercise of his base gullibility. After all, the Iron Cross with a white ribbon must be paid for. So he has come forth with a new pronouncement. "Let us ruthlessly exploit specifically German idealism in every direction." What price were you paid, Herr Kammerdiener, for that monstrous piece of treachery? And when will you have earned enough of enemy gold to buy a potter's field of your own?—*Daily Mail*.

BRITISH CREDIT.

THE ONLY OPEN GOLD MARKET.

The City Editor of the *Daily Telegraph* wrote on February 23:—There will be no disagreement with Mr. McKenna's statement on Monday evening that it is marvellous that, after eighteen months of war, we are still almost the only open gold country in the world and that we are still prepared to give gold for every note presented at the Bank. It is well that the world's currency reformers should realize this remarkable evidence of British credit, and since we have so far withstood our difficulties and restored the American exchange to a reasonable level in face of the huge adverse trade balance, we may well believe that our credit will be unimpaired, however long the war may last.

It is needless to point out that, according to the last Bank of England return, the stock of gold amounted to £24,819,000 against £22,565,000 notes in circulation, so that Bank of England notes are covered by 100 per cent. of gold. As regards the Treasury notes, the gold backing only amounts to about 20 per cent., the actual gold set aside being £25,500,000, against a circulation of some £88,000,000. But it is well known that the gold which the £1 notes have displaced is under the Government's control in some secret place of safe keeping, and there is no doubt that gold could be paid against every one of the currency notes that are in issue.

NOTES WITHOUT GOLD COVER.

Contrast this with Germany, where the stock of gold in the Reichsbank, which represents by now practically all the gold in the country, amounts to £23,792,000, against a note circulation of £23,715,000. And whereas our Bank of England and Treasury notes constitute the whole of our legal tender currency, there are in Germany any number of war societies, loan banks, credit banks, mortgage banks, etc., whose notes are equally as much legal tender as the notes of the Reichsbank, though they have not a vestige of gold cover behind them.

The credit of Great Britain has been maintained because everyone knows that in our last resort gold will be obtainable for our obligations. To fill up the gap between our reduced exports to and vastly increased imports from America, we shipped over £60,000,000 in gold to the United States last year, in addition to arranging the Anglo-French loan for £100,000,000. We also sent large amounts of gold to Spain, South America, and other countries to meet our liabilities, and this is partly why the exchanges with foreign neutral countries are only moderately against us, if at all.

FOUNDATIONS OF CREDIT.

The foundation of banking credit is the gold reserve, so long as gold is the recognized medium of exchange, and we may be thankful that with the British Empire furnishing 61 per cent. of the total gold production of the world we are in a position normally to control two-thirds of the annual output of the precious metal. The exchanges may be temporarily affected by the laws of supply and demand, just as American dollars were recently at a discount in Dutch currency, though no one would suggest that the credit of the United States was inferior to that of Holland.

But confidence in the ability of a country to honour its signature in gold if necessary is the main support in the long run, and with Germany having long since declined to pay gold against her notes, which, indeed, would now be impossible, the cause of her depreciated currency in America, Holland, and Scandinavia is obvious. What it means is that Germany must pay from 24 to 33 per cent. more for every thing she imports, assuming people are willing to take her paper, which the Swedes are not, according to recent reports, and no internal legislation directed to fixing rates of exchange can compel foreigners to accept her scrip. Perhaps the latest effort of this kind is the strongest evidence of a commencement of economic breakdown in Germany which we have had as yet.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hong Kong, 6th Sunday in Lent, 15th April, 1916. Holy Communion (8 a.m., 11 a.m., 1 p.m., 4 p.m., 7 p.m., 9 p.m.). Responses: Psalms, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, 15th April, Palm Sunday, Morning, Prayer, Responses, Psalms, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220,

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TO
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Hongkong 11th April, 1916.

General Agents

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR STRAITS TO SAIL

PAKHAI and HAIPHONG ... "SUNGKIANG" ... On 15th Apr. Nov.
WEIHAIR and TIENTSIN ... "KUEICHOW" ... On 16th Apr. D'light.
SHANGHAI ... "CHENAN" ... On 16th Apr. D'light.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO ... "TEAN" ... On 18th Apr. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI ... "ANHUI" ... On 18th Apr. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI ... "SINKIANG" ... On 20th Apr. 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWARD RIVER Twice Weekly.

MANILA LINE—TWINSCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Ample; Electric Fans fitted; 4-star State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."
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GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1916.

3

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

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AGENTS

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TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at	Due at
COLOMBO	Friday	to from COLOMBO	MASSILL-LES	LONDON
			1916	1916
NAGOYA	April 21	MOOLTAN	May 22	May 29
NAMUR	May 5	KASHGAR	June 5	June 12
NANKIN	May 19	KARMALA	June 19	June 26
NOYAH	June 2	MOREA	July 3	July 10
MALTA	June 16	KHYBER	July 17	July 24
NAGOYA	June 30	MEDINA	July 31	Aug. 7
NAMUR	July 14	MONGOLIA	Aug. 14	Aug. 21
NANKIN	July 28	MALWA	Aug. 28	Sept. 4

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved by Hongkong at the time of Booking.

On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

NAMUR ... SATURDAY, 15th April (10 A.M.)
NANKIN ... WEDNESDAY, 26th April
NOYAH ... SATURDAY, 6th May
MALTA ... SATURDAY, 20th May.

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

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STEAMERS.	Leave Hongkong about	Leave S'pore about	Due at Marseilles if calling about	Due at LONDON about
NYANZA	July 5	July 11	Aug. 9	Aug. 18
MONGALA	July 19	July 25	Aug. 23	Sept. 1
NORE	Aug. 30	Sept. 5	Oct. 4	Oct. 13

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Acting Superintendent.

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATE
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE	\$ FUSHIMI MARU Capt. Iizawa	20,000	SUNDAY, 23rd Apr. at Noon.
	\$ HIRANO MARU Capt. Esser	16,300	SUNDAY, 7th May, at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA SINGAPORE, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	\$ AWAMARU Capt. Inatsu	12,500	TUESDAY, 18th Apr. at Noon.
	\$ SHIDZUOKA MARU Capt. Iizawa	12,100	WEDNESDAY, 26th Apr. at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, BANGORANG, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE and BRISBANE	\$ AKI MARU Capt. Iohikawa	12,800	TUESDAY, 16th May, at 11 A.M.
	\$ TANGO MARU Capt. Boyda	13,500	TUESDAY, 13th June at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	\$ COLOMBO MARU Capt. H. Nomura	8,000	FRIDAY, 28th April.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	\$ TOTOMI MARU Capt. M. Tanaka	8,000	MONDAY, 24th April.
MOJI and KOBE	\$ YETOROFU MARU Capt. Kikura	8,500	THURSDAY, 4th May.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	\$ RANGOON MARU Capt. Kuano	8,000	FRIDAY, 21st April.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	\$ KAMO MARU Capt. Shimizu	16,000	WEDNESDAY, 3rd May, at 10 A.M.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 650. Return " 975.	To London 2nd Single " 430. Return " 660.
To London, via New York " 887.50. Return " 1,330.	To Montreal 1st Single \$30. Return " 45.
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single \$41. Return " 61.	To Sydney, 1st Single \$40. Return " 61.
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ROUND-THE-WORLD, Tour No. 1 £112.8. Tour No. 2 £111.17.

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Telephone Nos 292 and 1941.



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SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
PERSEA MARU	9,000—17 knots	FRIDAY 21st April.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	SAT. 6th May.
SEIYO MARU	14,000—14 knots	THURS. 11th May.
NIPPON MARU	11,000—15 knots	TUESDAY, 16th May.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	WED. 31st May.

† Via MANILA, (missing Shanghai)
‡ Proceeding to Mexico South America Ports. Omitting Shanghai.
Steamer via Shanghai leaves at Noon
" " " " at 10.30 a.m.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10... RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
" " " " NEW YORK £80. " " " £96.10.
" " " " SAN FRANCISCO £45. " " " £68.

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ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

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TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

SEIYO MARU ... 14,000—14 knots ... THURSDAY, 11th May.
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K. DOI, ACTING AGENT,

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VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

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HOMEWARD

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Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate ports available six months.

For further particulars apply to

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(Subject to Alteration).

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In Connection with

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For VICTORIA AND TACOMA via MANILA MOJI, KOBE

YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA

"MEXICO MARU" ... T. Jamsaguchi ... SATURDAY, 29th April, at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Dresses and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWITZERLAND,

PENANG, AND COLOMBO.

"JAVA MARU" ... D. Fuchigami ... THURSDAY, 20th Apr., at 7 A.M.

FOR TAMSUI AND KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"KALJO MARU" ... Murakami ... SUNDAY, 16th Apr., at Noon.

FOR TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" ... A. Kobayashi ... WEDNESDAY, 26th Apr., at 9 A.M.

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MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EASTERN	8th May	On 29th Apr., 11 A.M.
ST. ALBANS	10th June	On 2nd June, 11 A.M.
EMPIRE		On 1st July, 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless Telegraphy. The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A fully qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried. For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
AGENTS

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